

CLAIMS

1. A blood bag system comprising one or more of containers capable of holding a liquid, and a connecting tube connected liquid-tightly to the container, characterized in that:

at least one of the containers holds an inactivator that inactivates a pathogenic microorganism contained in blood and/or an anticoagulant; and

the inactivator contains as a main component a platinum compound capable of binding to nucleic acids of the microorganism or an aquo complex of the platinum compound.

2. A blood bag system according to claim 1 further comprising two or more of the containers,

wherein the inactivator and the anticoagulant are held in different containers, and

wherein the container holding the inactivator and the container holding the anticoagulant are connected by the connecting tube.

3. A blood bag system according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the platinum compound is at least one selected from

the group consisting of cisplatin, carboplatin, and nedaplatin.

4. A blood bag system according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the aquo complex of the platinum compound is at least one selected from the group consisting of a monoaquo complex, a diaquo complex, a monoaquomonohydroxo complex, and a dihydroxo complex.

5. A blood bag system according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein the pathogenic microorganism is at least one selected from the group consisting of DNA type viruses, RNA type enveloped viruses, and bacteria.

6. A method of inactivating a pathogenic microorganism in blood, comprising:

adding a microorganism inactivator containing as a main component a platinum compound capable of binding to nucleic acids of the microorganism or an aquo complex of the platinum compound to a blood bag that holds blood collected in advance.

7. A method of inactivating a pathogenic microorganism according to claim 6, wherein the

microorganism inactivator is added so that a concentration becomes 0.07 mM ($\mu\text{mol/mL}$) to inactivate 1 \log_{10} or more of the pathogenic microorganism in the blood held in the blood bag.

8. A method of inactivating a pathogenic microorganism according to claim 6 or 7, further comprising adding a neutralizing agent containing as a main component an amino acid compound or a thiosulfate to neutralize the inactivator, after adding the microorganism inactivator.

9. A method of inactivating a pathogenic microorganism according to claim 8, wherein the neutralizing agent is methionine or sodium thiosulfate.

10. A method of inactivating a pathogenic microorganism according to claim 8 or 9, wherein the neutralizing agent is added so that a concentration becomes 10 to 500 times a concentration of the microorganism inactivator.